Cumulative Table of Cases Connecticut Reports Volume 338

(Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

Charles F. v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	902 901
Fay v. Merrill	1
Congressional elections; action brought pursuant to statute (§ 9-329a) by Republican	-
Party candidates in primary election for office of United States representative	
for Connecticut's First and Second Congressional Districts, challenging as uncon-	
stitutional application for absentee ballot adding COVID-19 as reason for absentee	
voting; challenge to application for absentee ballot as based on erroneous interpre-	
tation of governor's executive order; whether plaintiffs, as candidates in primary	
election affected by executive order, were aggrieved by that order and therefore	
had standing; claim that action was untimely and therefore barred by equitable	
defense of laches; claim that executive order was unconstitutional because it	
violated article sixth, § 7, of Connecticut constitution; whether executive order	
violated separation of powers and was void as matter of law because article sixth,	
§ 7, commits authority over absentee voting solely to General Assembly; whether	
"unable to appear because of sickness," as used in article sixth, § 7, encom-	
passes specific disease or is limited to illness personally suffered by individual	
voter that renders him or her physically incapable of travelling to polling place.	
Francis v. Board of Pardons & Paroles	347
Declaratory judgment action; certification from Appellate Court; whether Appellate	
Court properly affirmed judgment of trial court dismissing as unripe action	
brought by plaintiff, an inmate convicted of murder; claim that statute (§ 54-	
125g) concerning parole of prisoners nearing end of maximum sentence applies	
$to\ persons\ convicted\ of\ murder;\ claim\ that\ defendant\ Commissioner\ of\ Correction$	
must consider plaintiff's eligibility for parole under \S 54-125g in calculating his	
estimated release date; whether term "definite sentence," as used in § 54-125g,	
refers to full sentence imposed by sentencing court or to sentence inmate will	
actually serve, as reduced by various statutory credits; whether plaintiff had	
specific, personal and legal interest in applicability of § 54-125g to persons	
convicted of murder when plaintiff would, with virtual certainty, never serve 95	
percent of his definite sentence, as required by § 54-125g.	004
In re Annessa J. (Orders)	904
In re Naomi W. (Order)	906
In re Sequoia G. (Order)	904 189
Kent Literary Club of Wesleyan University v. Wesleyan University	109
members in on-campus fraternity house; promissory estoppel; negligent misrep-	
resentation; tortious interference with business expectancies; alleged violations of	
Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA); whether trial court improperly	
declined to instruct jury, in accordance with defendants' request, that party	
cannot prevail on claim of promissory estoppel based on alleged promises that	
contradict terms of written contract; whether trial court was required to instruct	
jury, in accordance with defendants' request, that principle of promissory estoppel	
applies only when there is no enforceable contract between parties; whether trial	
court should have instructed jury as to legal implications of parties' agreement	
in connection with plaintiffs' CUTPA claim; claim that trial court improperly	
failed to instruct jury that, in light of parties' agreement, plaintiffs could not	
reasonably have relied on any perceived extracontractual promise or representa-	
tion by university that fraternity could continue to house its members; whether	
trial court failed to properly instruct jury as to correct method of calculating	
damages and law governing damages that may be recovered for tortious interfer-	
ence with business expectancies; whether trial court failed to instruct jury as to	
proper measure of losses in connection with plaintiffs' negligent misrepresenta-	
tion claim; whether there was sufficient evidence for jury to find that university	
intentionally misled plaintiffs during negotiations, leading plaintiffs to reason-	

ably rely on university's representations that fraternity could continue to house its members; claim that trial court improperly instructed jury that it should find that university committed unfair trade practice or practices under CUTPA if its conduct violated cigarette rule, rather than federal standard applied by Federal Trade Commission and federal courts under Federal Trade Commission Act; whether trial court abused its discretion in granting plaintiffs injunctive relief. McCrea v. Cumberland Farms, Inc. (Order)	901
§ 1-225 (a).	
Mirlis v. Yeshiva of New Haven, Inc. (Order)	903 66
by alternatively concluding that claims raised in petition for new trial did not warrant appellate review; whether technologically enhanced security camera footage that had been shown to jury depicting petitioner's coconspirator exiting car to approach victim's body would probably produce a different result at new trial; whether evidence that lead detective investigating petitioner's criminal case had been arrested and convicted of fraud in second degree following petitioner's criminal trial would have led to different result at new trial; whether trial court abused its discretion in concluding that evidence on which petitioner relied to demonstrate prosecutorial improprieties would be material at new trial.	220
Moore v . Commissioner of Correction	330
Habeas corpus; robbery first degree; commission of class B felony with firearm; ineffective assistance of counsel; denial of certification to appeal from habeas court's denial of habeas petition; certification from Appellate Court; claim that trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance by failing to correct material misunderstanding of law that was expressed by petitioner and that was relevant to petitioner's decision whether to accept plea offer; whether petitioner established that trial counsel provided ineffective assistance by failing to advise petitioner that potential sentence exposure if petitioner succeeded at trial in proving lesser included offense was as severe as period of incarceration in state's plea offers; whether Appellate Court properly dismissed petitioner's appeal.	
New Haven v. AFSCME, Council 4, Local 3144	154
Arbitration; termination of employment; application to vacate arbitration award; application to confirm arbitration award; whether trial court properly confirmed arbitration award; claim that trial court incorrectly concluded that arbitration award reinstating grievant did not violate public policy; whether defendant city failed to meet its burden of demonstrating that reinstatement of grievant's employment violated public policy; factors reviewing court should consider when determining whether termination of employment is sole means to vindicate public policy, set forth and discussed; claim that public sector employer should not have to countenance conduct by executive level employee in fiscally sensitive position that has negative impact on public accountability and public confidence.	
Small v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	902
Smith v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	903
State v. Christopher S	255
Strangulation second degree; assault third degree; whether Appellate Court improp- erly upheld trial court's decision to admit defendant's unrecorded, written confes-	
ery upnea trial court's aecision to damit defendant's unrecorded, written confession into evidence on ground that state had failed to meet its burden of proving,	

in accordance with statute (\$ 54-10 (h)), that confession was voluntarily given and reliable under totality of circumstances; whether defendant's claim regarding \$ 54-10 (h) was constitutional or evidentiary; whether record supported trial court's determination that there was no violation of Miranda v. Arizona (384 U.S. 436); whether totality of circumstances surrounding defendant's interrogation supported trial court's determination that defendant's confession was voluntarily given and was reliable; request that this court exercise its supervisory authority over administration of justice to require trial courts to give special instruction in all cases in which police fail to record custodial interrogation.	100
State v. Gonzalez	108
Sexual assault first degree; home invasion; risk of injury to child; certification from Appellate Court; claim that defendant was denied his constitutional rights to present closing argument and to fair trial by virtue of prosecutor's cursory review of evidence during her initial closing summation followed by more detailed discussion of evidence during rebuttal argument; claim that defendant was denied his constitutional rights to present closing argument and to fair trial by virtue of prosecutor's mischaracterization of certain evidence.	
State v. Jose R	375
Sexual assault first degree; risk of injury to child; prosecutorial impropriety; whether trial court improperly imposed sentence that included period of probation for convictions of sexual assault first degree, in violation of statutes (§ 53a-29 (a) and (Rev to. 2013) § 53a-70 (b) (3)); whether certain improper remarks made by prosecutor during closing and rebuttal arguments violated defendant's due process right to fair trial and right against self-incrimination; request to overrule State v. Payne (303 Conn. 538); claim that prosecutor improperly commented on defendant's failure to testify by contrasting victim's in-court testimony with defendant's out-of-court statements, by asking jurors whether there was any reasonable explanation why they should not find victim credible, and by remarking that credibility of party is best determined by how that party performs on cross-examination, when defendant did not testify at trial; claim that certain remarks by prosecutor constituted improper expression of personal opinion regarding victim's credibility and defendant's guilt when remarks were predicated on ambiguous testimony and reasonable inferences drawn from that testimony.	
State v. Smith	54
Tarasco v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	902
Vere C. v. Commissioner of Correction (Order)	903
Viking Construction, Inc. v. TMP Construction Group, LLC	361
Breach of contract; whether trial court improperly denied defendant subcontractor's motion to set aside jury verdict; whether provisions of contract between plaintiff general contractor and defendant subcontractor precluded award of money damages; whether defendant presented adequate record on appeal.	